He received a brevet for gallantry at

The Ball Opens.

the enemy's guns soon developed his lines. His left rested on or near Round

Top, with line bending back and again

forward, forming, as it were, a concave line, as approached by the Emmitsburg road. A considerable body of troops

was posted in front of their main line, between the Emmitsburg road and

Round Top Mountain. This force was

in line of battle upon an eminence near

a peach orchard.
"I found that in making the attack

according to orders, viz, up the Emmits-burg road, I should have first to en-

counter and drive off this advanced line

of battle; secondly, at the base and

along the slope of the mountain, to confront immense boulders of stone, so

massed together as to form narrow openings, which would break our ranks and cause the men to scatter whilst

GEN. BUSHROD JOHNSON.

ARMY & THE CUMBERLAND Great Central Campaign

The Important Position of Kentucky and Tennessee.

By JOHN McELROY.

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CHAPTER III.

THE COLLISION NEARING.

THE COLLISION Norm Threadbare—The Confederates Invade Kentucky—Polk
John J. Crittenden, a nephew of
John J. Crittenden, was Colonel of the
6th Ind., and promoted to Brigadier—
State is now invaded by those who
State is now invaded by those who Neutrality Worn Threadbare-The Con-Dick Robinson-Battle of Wild Cat

The venerable John J. Crittenden. tuckians who adhered to the Union. John J. Crittenden's father was of Welsh descent and a Major in the Revolution. The son was born in Kentucky, graduated in the law, and in 1816 was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky. The next year he was elected to the Senate of the United States, but resigned his position after two years' service and took up his residence in Frankfort, Ky., engaging again in the law practice, acquiring a high reputation as a criminal lawyer. was from the first a leading Whig of the Henry Clay school, and when President Harrison came into office became his Attorney-General. He went out with the other Whig members of the Cabinet upon the accession of Tyler, and in 1842 was appointed to succeed Henry Clay in the Senate. He resign-ed his seat in 1848, in order to become Governor of Kentucky; supported the nomination and election of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and became Attorney-General in President Fillmore's Cabinet, where he gave an opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law. He was again elected to the Senate in 1855; and became very prominent in the history of those troublous days by his opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and to the policy of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan in Kansas. He supported John Bell, of Tennessee, for the Presidence and after Lincoln's election he took



GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON.

terference with slavery where it should move forward, scatter the forces at to freemen. Let us trust in G be legally established. He was defeated for re-election to the Senate by John Blue Grass region. Breckinridge, and returned to his June. Immediately upon the assem- Bluffs and Columbus. He was none panying Gen. Polk's capture of Columbling of Congress he offered a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 117 to two, affirming that the war was brought on by the Disunionists of the Southern States, and that it was carried on by the Nation only to defend the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the sev-

mon interest and common defense, by the remembrances of the past, and by the hopes of future National existence. The men on the Indiana side of the river neutrality, the lawless invaders of our Gen. Anderson issued the following

Proclamation of Gen. Anderson.

"Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21.

"Kentuckians: Called by the Legislature of this, my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. Stone River, and was promoted to Col-onel in the Regular Army, from which he retired in 1881. He died Oct, 23, erty and your lives.

professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son For excellent sentimental reasons of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to Maj. Charles Robert Anderson, a native his duty to his State and country. The Senator from Kentucky, was a n of Kentuckian, who had made the gallant invaders must and, God willing, will commanding influence, and his attitude and course are a good index of the a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and forces, who now approaches, is, I re-



SCENE AT CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

firm ground for the Union. "Coercion" had no terrors for him, since he held it to be entirely constitutional and right to resist secession by all the force of the Government. He tried hard to throw oil upon the troubled waters by advocating amendments to the Constitutional amendments to the Constitutional and right to resist secession by all the force of the designated as that portion of the State designated as that portion of the State looked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved, all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved, the first loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our fathers loved, the first loved is a friend. Rally, then, my country-men, around the flag our father the enrollment of Kentuckians in Union or Secession commands, but left the people of the State to settle their status among themselves, and Rousseau and

Nelson to counteract Buckner, Breck-

inridge and Morgan. Aug. 15 Gen. Anderson's command was enlarged to include the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and named the "Department of the Cumberland." Sept. 1 Anderson removed his headquarters to Louisville, for it was evident that the time for action was approaching. The men in the camps were getting quite impatient to be at one another and bring about a settlement. Gen. Leonidas Polk was on the Mississippi River, casting covetous eyes upon Hickman and Columbus, to occupy those strong positions before U S. Grant should be allowed to advance upon them from Cairo, Ill. Gen. S. B. Buckner, having exchanged his Ken-

tucky uniform of a Lieutenant-General for that of a Confederate Brigadier, was at Camp Boone, eager to lead his Kentuckians forward to capture Louisville. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer, with a force of Tennesseeans, Georgians and tution, which would re-enact the Mis- Alabamians, had occupied Cumbersouri Compromise and prohibit any in-land Gap, in anticipation of orders to for the projection of all the breast-night for of the projection of all the breast-night for t

The great game which was to last home to make strong Union speeches and be elected to the House of Representatives at the special election in and advancing upon Hickman, Chalk

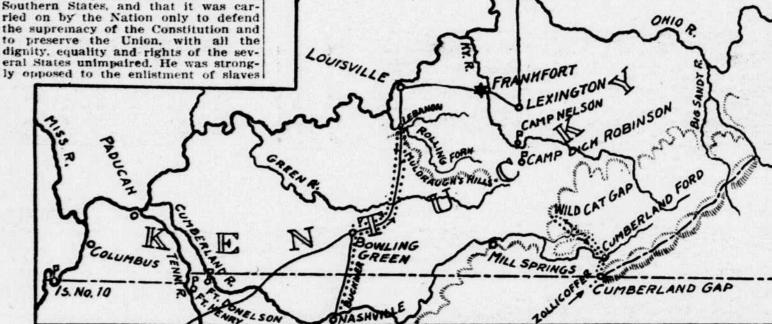
and after Lincoln's election he took; firm ground for the Union. "Coercion" partment of Kentucky," which was on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let assumed command, respectively to the Cumberland, respectively and the Cumberland, respect



GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

and which has shielded us so long. for the protection of all that is dear crying they would 'follow wherever he your corps (excepting Pickett's Divi- troops were allowed to halt and rest to freemen. Let us trust in God and dared to lead. - Correspondence Louis- sion) was ordered to join Gen. Bragg, only about two hours during the night "Robert Anderson, Brigadier-General.

U. S. A. Gen. Buckner's Invasion By Rail. Gen. Buckner had planned accom-



SKETCH MAP OF OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

original purpose. He was a candidate his warrant.

ed to the quite successful in recruiting many regiments. He was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers Sept. 27. 1861, and promoted to Major-General July 17, 1862. He commanded the Left wing of the Army of the Cumberland tucky. That the Governor be requested to the capture and that the delay lost him all hopes of being able to capture Louisville by a coup, and that

as soldiers, and denied the power of too soon, for U. S. Grant occupied bus by a swift, sudden movement which Congress to create the State of West Paducah Sept. 5, and made a demon- would take Louisville by surprise. As Virginia. His last speech was deliv-stration out toward Columbus, which Gen. Anderson had no organized forces ered in opposition to the conscription set Polk to fortifying. Gen. Polk in-bill, and he declared that the object formed Gov. Magoffin of what he had project looked feasible. Sept. 17 Buckof the war had been changed from its done, and pleaded military necessity as ner moved forward, captured a train

Confederate army, where he became a The experiment of neutrality had been seemed to be having everything his Major-General, and his forces were de-feated by Thomas at Mill Springs, after only insult and outrage from the Se-from the locomotive, and, seizing a he passed into obscurity, but ceding States and coldness and distrust hand-car, hurried to Louisville with lived until Nov. 27, 1880. Another son, from the Northern. Therefore, Sept. the news. Thomas Leonidas, was Lieutenant- 12, the Legislature, by a strong ma-Colonel of the 3d Ky. in the Mexican jority, adopted resolutions introduced with men, Buckner was brought to a War, and appointed second in com- by Senator Whitaker which swept away sudden stop by a loyal young Kentuck-

ed, That Kentucky's peacommand, and threw the whole weight and neutrality have been wantonly vio-of his influence to bring the State lated, her soil has been invaded, the piled up behind in the narrow cut and Guard into the Union army, and was rights of her citizens have been grossly the first attempt in war to invade a

and cut the telegraph. Not knowing for re-election when his death took place, July 22, 1863.

One of his sons, George B., was educated at West Point and went into the Confidence of the Legislature had solidified. Which fell into Buckner's hands, who Hurrying on with his trains, loaded

war, and appointed second in com- by Senator Whitaker which swept away sudden stop by the last figurent of neutrality, for they ian named Crutcher pulling up a rail roffin. Unon Gen. Buckfer's abandon- read:

at Stone River and the Twenty-first to call out the military force of the his next step must be to protect him-Corps at Chickamaugs. His conduct State to expel and drive out the in-at the latter battle was strongly criti-vaders. at the latter battle was strongly criticised, and he was relieved from command, but afterward commanded a discount of the Potomac, that protection against invasion which him to Camp Joe Holt to bring over

is granted to each one of the States by Col. Rousseau as quickly as possible. the fourth section of the fourth article In the meantime Mayor Delph called of the Constitution of the United States. out his Home Guards, and sent them "Resolved, That Gen. Robert Ander-son be, and is hereby, requested to enter immediately upon the active dis-charge of his duties in this military partment, to offer what resistance they could to Buckner's advance. There were "Resolved, That we appeal to the about 1,800 of these, fairly well trained people of Kentucky by the ties of pa- and armed, and they left the city at triotism and honor, by the ties of com- midnight amid great excitement of the to assist in repelling and driving out ready for service that they came across wanton violators of our peace and in the afternoon and were heartily wel-



GEN. THOS. L. CRITTENDEN.

comed by the alarmed inhabitants, who had not hitherto been especially favorable to them. Rousseau brought with him 1,200 men, and Gen. Sherman took command of the whole force of 3,000 place to remain in the city and push forward the reinforcements for which he had called. Sherman advanced very cautiously, because he had no certain information as to the movements of the enemy. The first definite knowledge that came to him was upon reaching the Rolling Fork of Salt River, where they found the railroad bridge burned. This indicated that Buckner had been informed of the advance of that I failed to make a report of the defensive. This in turn permitted operations of my division around Sufference of the day Rousseau's troops forded the Rolling Fork, advanced as far as Muldraugh's Hill and took up position there. The Home Guard stopped at Lebamon Junction, using the tents which had been taken using the tents which had been taken away from the State Guards. That away from the State Guards. That evening Lieut.-Col. R. W. Johnson, 3d Ky. Cav., who was afterward to play the Cumberland, reached Lebanon and

Ill., Col. Hecker These had been hurried forward to Louisville upon the alarm of Buckner's invasion, and thence pushed out to Sherman's assist-

Rousscau's Advance. Rousseau's passage of the Rolling Fork of Salt River was celebrated in

at the time. It was as follows: "Gen. Rousseau Crossing the Rolling

a poem which had a wide circulation

Fork.

(By Miss Sophia H. Oliver.)

"'We cross this ford,' he exclaimed, never to retreat again to this side. We are to march forward. There is to be no backward movement. It is victory

"The command was about to be given and repeated through the lines, when Gen. Rousseau, in the van, rising in the saddle, exclaimed: 'Men, follow me! I expect none of you to do what I am not willing to do myself,' and, springing from his horse, he stepped briskly into the stream, and crossed the breast-high ford on foot. His men, ville Journal.

or death."

"Upon a river's verdant banks Our troops advanced at dawn of day; Their pathway to the invading ranks Across the bridgeless river lay. But ere their watery track they take, Lo! thus their gallant leader spake:

Brave soldiers: Once that river pass Onward must be our battle cry, our all is on the venture cast, To march to death or victory. lo backward glance, no base retreat.

When we our country's foemen meet! Then crying, Follow where I lead. Task you naught I may not do;' Brave Rousseau, springing from hi:

Marched proudly through the water Her clasping arms the river pressel Around the hero's fearless breast.

morning sunbeams slightly glanced Along the shining path he sped, And swift the gallant hosts advanced. All following where their chieftain While streamed aloft their banne brave. Borne proud above the dashing wave.

High overhead the glittering arms

Each warrior held with martial pride,



HON. JOHN J CRITTENDEN. While loud as tattle's wild alarms Rung shout on shout along the tide; battle of Chancellorsville, is very clear. that the country was open, and that I rout the enemy.

Each hill flung back the rallying cry, The order directing your corps to move could march through an open woodland "I am, respectfully, yours, I. It.

On, on to death or victory.'

pahannock. Unfortunately, we had been comfelled by scarcity of forage to send off our wagons into North Carolina to gather a supply from that State.

A short delay necessarily ensued, as I arrived upon the Emmitsburg road I placed one or two batteries in posicouriers had to be dispatched for requi-'Oh! lofty words not idly said, For fierce the fight and red the field.

And fallen many a noble had

E'er Rousseau and his heroes yield.

(Continued on page six.)



Personal Experiences in the United States and the Confederate

States Armies.

By Lieut.-Gen. J. B. HOOD, C. S. A.

GEN. HOOD ON "OLD JEFF."

sented to accompany them, although I open field near me, where the troops

about the time Hooker crossed the Rap- the enemy in flank and rear; that their

in the West, for battle against Rose- from the 1st to the 2d of July.

crans; my old troops—with whom I had served so long—were thus to be

sent forth to another army-quasi, I

may say, among strangers-to take part

from a number of the brigade and regi-

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

had but the use of one arm. This move-

ment to the West soon resulted in the

tattle of Chickamauga, where I was

igain so seriously wounded as to cause

the loss of a limb. These severe wounds

in close succession, in addition to the

all-absorbing duties and anxieties at

tending the last year of the war, pre-

tending the last year of the war, prevented me from submitting subsequently a report, as likewise one after the battle of Chickamauga, in which engagement—whilst you led the lattwing—I had the honor of commanding your corps, together with three divisions of the Army of Tennessee, respectively under A. P. Stewart, Bushrod Johnson and Hindman. Thus the gallantry of these troops, as well as the

At Suffolk, Va.

Gettysburg and Chickamauga-Repent-

all possible speed.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

The following letter, which I adup to the hour I was wounded and near Gordonsville. borne from the field, an account of great battle which ensued:

"New Orleans, La., June 28, 1875.

the Union forces, and was assuming that I failed to make a report of the distant from Chambersburg information complished it must be at a most fear-

site wansportation before the troops could move. Every effort, however, was made to get to Lee at the earliest moedly Wounded-Promoted to Lieuten- ment. If my memory betrays me not western Army—Entrance Upon a New Field.

You repaired in advance of your corps to Petersburg or Richmond, having issued orders for us, to march with all possible speed to Lee, on the Rappahannock. I was most anxious to get to A few days thereafter we were or- the support of my old chief, and made dered to Gettysburg, and to march with strenuous efforts to do so; but whilst on a forced march to accomplish this object I received intelligence of our victory at Chancellorsville and of Jackson's mortal wound. We nevertheless continued our march, and eventually dressed Gen. Longstreet in 1875, gives, went into bivouac upon the Rapidan,

"After the battle of Chancellorsville Gen. Anderson decided that it was his the part taken by my command in the preparations were made for an offensive the main line of the enemy in position campaign.

"Accordingly my troops moved out Round Top was the extreme left, and, of camp, crossed the Rapidan about the by reason of the concavity of the ene-"Gen.- James Longstreet. General: I 5th of June. 1863, and joined in the my's main line, that we would be subhave not responded earlier to your let-general move in the direction of the ject to a destructive fire in flank and ter of April 5, by reason of pressure of Potomac. We crossed the river about rear, as well as in front; and deemed business, which rendered it difficult for the middle of the same month, and it almost an impossibility to clamber me to give due attention to the subject marched into Pennsylvania. Hill's and along the boulders up this steep and in regard to which you have desired information.

Ewell's Corps were in advance, and rugged mountain, and, under this numwere reported to be in the vicinity of the corps were reported to be in the vicinity of the corps. The corps were reported to be in the vicinity of the corps of the cor

Arrival at Gettysburg.

the morning of the 2d of July. My di-

until further orders. A short distance

in advance of this point, and during

the early part of the same morning, we

with coat buttoned to the throat, saber-

and down in the shade of the large

not far off, with glass in constant use

examining the lofty position of the Fed-

eral army.
"Gen. Lee was, seemingly, anxious

remarked to me, "The enemy is here,

and if we do not whip him, he will whip

the arrival of Pickett's Division-at

that time still in the rear-in order to

make the attack; and you said to me.

subsequently, whilst we were seated to-

gether near the trunk of a tree: 'The

General is a little nervous this morn-

ing: he wishes me to attack: I do not

wish to do so without Pickett. I never

"Thus passed the forenoon of that

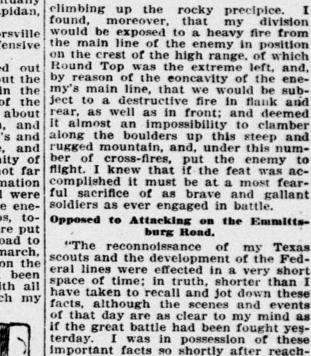
eventful day, when in the afternoon-

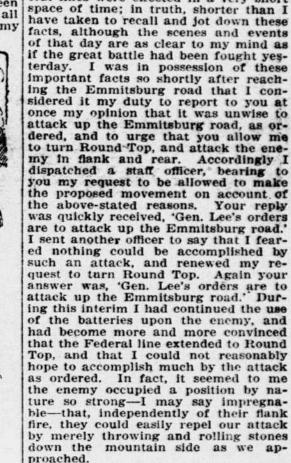
about 3 o'clock—it was decided to no ionger await Pickett's Division, but to

proceed to our extreme right and attack up the Emmitsburg road. Mc-Laws moved off, and I followed with my division. In a short time I was ordered to quicken the march of my troops, and to pass to the front of Mc-Laws.

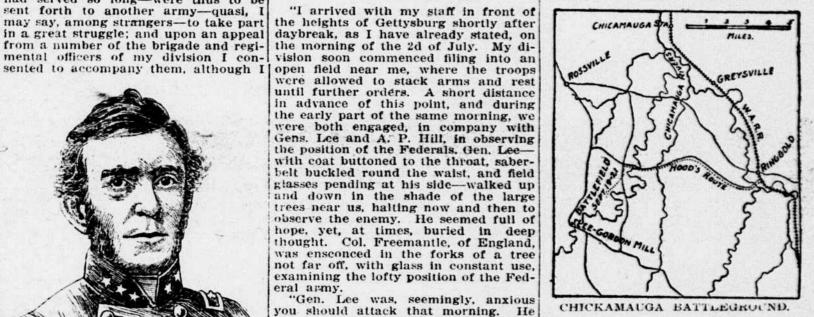
tack. Before reaching this road, now

You thought it better to await





"A third time I dispatched one of my staff to explain fully in regard to the situation, and suggest that you had better come and look for yourself. I selected, in this instance, my Adjutant-General, Col. Harry Sellers, whom you know to be not only an officer of great courage, but also of marked ability. Col. Sellers returned with the same



message, 'Gen. Lee's orders are to attack up the Emmitsburg road.'- Almost simultaneously Col. Fairfax, of your staff, rode up and repeated the above

orders. "After this urgent protest against entering the battle at Gettysburg, according to instructions-which protest is the first and only one I ever made during my entire military career-I ordered like to go into battle with one boot my line to advance and make the as-

"As my troops were moving forward you rode up in person; a brief conver-sation passed between us, during which I again expressed the fears above men I again expressed the fears above mentioned, and regret at not being allowed to attack in that around Round Top.

You answered to this effect, We must obey the orders of Gen. Lee, I then rode forward with the under a heavy fire. In about 20 minutes, after reaching the rough orchard, I was say verely wounded in the arm and borners the field.

gallantry of these troops, as well as the admirable conduct of my division at Gettysburg. I have left unrecorded.

"With this apology for seeming neglect, I will proceed to give a brief sketch, from memory, of the events forming the subject of your letter:

"This movement was accomplished by throwing out an advanced force to tear down fences and clear the way. The instructions I received were to place my division across the Emmitsburg road, form line of battle and attack. Before reaching this road, how-diers, who formed one of the grandest

"My recollection of the circumstances connected with the attempt, whilst we were lying in front of Suffolk, to reach connected to me that we would not only have gained that po-Gen. Lee in time to participate in the it rested upon Round Top Mountain; sition, but have been able finally to

to the support of Gen. Lee was received pasture around Round Top, and assault Hoo sting for the Round Ton withstanding the pregname character of the sition upon Bound Top Mor

(Continued on pege six.)